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THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

April 10, 1985 • $1.75
Volume XXX, Number 6

News Summary

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Edward Curran, former director of the National Institute of Education, has been named chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Story on Page 19.

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The farm crisis caught university economists by surprise, but they have reacted more quickly, some observers say, than the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Story on Page 5.

A lobbying expedition to Washington by Los Angeles undergraduates underscored the meticulous organization at the heart of 1960's-style student activism. Story on Page 19.

The decline in the job market for faculty members in the liberal arts appears to some observers to have leveled off. Story on Page 25.

Colleges should be required to report the academic status of their athletes to the N.C.A.A., according to a survey of 475 college and university presidents. Story on Page 31.

French universities should have more independence from the state, according to a report by the Collège de France. Story on Page 35.

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SOME CALLED 'VIRTUAL SLUMS'

The State of India's Universities Distresses Scholars and Officials

By MALCOLM G. SCULLY

NEW DELHI

"Ordinarily an education system, like the brain, ought to provide guidance and direction for the body. It does that in India, but it also reflects, like the liver, all the ailments of the organism," says Ali Ashraf, vice-chancellor of Jamia Millia Islamia, a graduate-level institution in New Delhi.

Virtually no government official or university leader in India expresses satisfaction with the country's system of higher education.

Many Indians acknowledge that their system includes outposts of excellence that produce top-quality graduates, some of whom have gained international reputations and recognition at universities and laboratories around the world.

At the same time, they express profound distress over the current state of the country's 120 universities and nearly 6,000 colleges. Many institutions are, in the words of one professor, "virtual slums," where standards are non-existent and student "indiscipline" is widespread.

Government officials say the colleges and universities have failed to produce graduates qualified for the country's industrial and economic development. At the urging of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, they are preparing a sweeping series of reforms.

A 'Mismatch' of Education and Jobs

"We have developed the foundations of a fairly modern industrial infrastructure in India," says C. K. Pant, Minister of Education. "In all our enterprises, including agriculture and industry, modern technologies are being introduced.

"The application of these new technologies is creating a situation in which there is a pronounced mismatch between educational preparation and job requirements. A remedy to this situation can only be a massive program of technical and vocational education."

T.S. SATYAN, BLACK STAR

India's colleges and universities now enroll some 3.5 million students. Above, a young woman at U. of Delhi.

Vice-chancellors and other administrators say that almost three decades of unchecked and haphazard growth since India gained her independence in 1947 have left their universities unable to meet the needs of individual students or the expectations of the country for highly trained workers.

"Universities have been unable to withstand pressures for admission and have thrown their doors open to good, bad, and indifferent students," says Madhuri R. Shah, chairman of the University Grants Commission.

"This has had a somewhat adverse impact on the standards of teaching, research, and examinations and also on the tone and tenor of discipline."

Faculty members find most of their students lackluster and their working condi-

Continued on Page 36, Column 3

Applications Up 4 Pct. over 1984 at 331 Colleges

Officials think students are applying to more institutions

Colleges and universities have received an average of 4 per cent more applications for admission this year than they did in 1984, according to a *Chronicle* survey of 331 four-year institutions.

But a number of admissions directors, mindful of projected declines in the overall number of high-school graduates, said in telephone interviews last week that they attributed the increase to a rise in the number of applications submitted per student, rather than to an increase in the number of people planning to attend college.

Fifty-five per cent of the institutions surveyed reported increases in the number of applicants for places in next fall's freshman classes, with public institutions showing slightly larger increases than private ones.

The survey also indicated that:

► Application levels were strongest at large public universities, with almost three-quarters reporting increases.

► Private comprehensive institutions experienced the smallest gains, averaging 2.3 per cent.

► By region, the largest increases among public institutions were reported in the Southeast, where they received 8.6 per cent more applications this year.

► Private institutions in the West and Southwest led their counterparts elsewhere, with an average gain of 7.3 per cent.

► Among institutions enrolling more than 20,000 students, all of the private universities and more than three-quarters of the public universities reported receiving more applications this year than they did in 1984.

The admissions directors, however, repeatedly cited the growing tendency on the

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Who Says Capitalism Is 'Based on the Exploitation of Man by Man'? This 'Oxford Advanced Dictionary of Current English,' That's Who

By RICHARD OWEN

MOSCOW

A special Soviet edition of the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* has stirred quizzical and critical reactions among some scholars in the Soviet Union.

Because the dictionary—a standard teaching aid in English-language courses—was unavailable in the Soviet Union, a publishing house here recently signed a reprint agreement with the Oxford University Press. According to Soviet scholars, the reprinted version includes several definitions that have been altered to make them ideologically acceptable.

They say the alterations were made with the permission of the Oxford University Press. The Soviet edition gives no indication that the definitions have been changed, so users have the impression that the definitions are those that appear in Western editions of the dictionary.

'Socialism Replacing Capitalism'

The Russian edition of the dictionary defines capitalism as a social system "based on the exploitation of man by man, replacing feudalism and preceding communism." Communism is defined as "a theory revealing the historical necessity for the revolutionary replacement of capitalism," and socialism as "the first phase of communism, a social system which is replacing capitalism."

One Soviet scholar said that when he read the dictionary, he was astounded to think that those definitions were the approved view of capitalism and communism in the West.

In Britain, a spokesman for the Oxford University Press said the decision to authorize the reprint had been made by the press's English-language teaching department.

"We were very anxious that this dictionary should be published. We were in negotiations for 10 years," the spokesman said. "In the end, the Russians would only agree to publish if we allowed changes to some sensitive definitions. Our negotiator considered that no Russians learned their politics from dictionaries, and a reasonable compromise was made."

SUNY's Wharton Urges Blacks to Seek Top Jobs in Campus Administration

By GAYNELLE EVANS
WASHINGTON

Blacks in higher education "have made "indisputable" progress ... gaining access to leadership positions in predominantly white institutions, but they must avoid "dead-end jobs" if the gains are to continue, Clifton R. Wharton Jr., chancellor of the State University of New York System, said here last week.

The gains have been made because "individual bias and overt racism" have generally diminished since the 1970's, allowing more blacks "to open new frontiers of access" in higher education, Mr. Wharton told participants in a conference sponsored by the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education.

"When I became president of Michigan State University in 1970, I was the only one," he said later. "Now there are many more." But the gains are not "total," nor are they safe, he said. Mr. Wharton was named chancellor of the 64-campus SUNY system in 1978.

He challenged the group to "continue down the royal road" to executive positions on predominantly white campuses.

However, Mr. Wharton warned that blacks must:

► Avoid spending a disproportionate amount of time serving on committees and counseling black students. They must, he said, make time for research and publishing.

► Avoid following limited and stereotyped career paths leading away from academic administration.

Many black faculty members are stereotyped by their peers if they teach or conduct research in ethnic disciplines, he said. Even though their colleagues may appear to accept their work, "there will be soft murmurs about the work's 'limited' or 'parochial' nature" among the institution's hierarchy, he added.

Black faculty members who focus on disciplines such as business or English may not be any more secure unless they make time for research and publishing. Because black faculty members on predominantly white campuses are usually in great demand to serve on committees and to counsel black students, the time left for research and publishing is minimal, Mr. Wharton said.

"What could be more natural, not to mention more comfortable for all concerned," Mr. Wharton asked, than to leave such jobs to black department members?

The small number of black faculty members on predominantly white campuses "dictates" that a black faculty member serve on two or three times as many committees as a typical white professor, he said. Both the meetings and the counseling of students account for too much time "over and above that already taken up in course preparation, meeting class, grading, and other instructional duties," he added.

As a result, he said, when the black faculty member is reviewed for tenure, the committee may see in his record competent teaching skills but a bureaucratic bent evidenced by heavy committee participation—an assessment that can lead to delayed promotions or denied tenure.

Many of the same forces push black faculty members into making dead-end job changes or moving into "career cul-de-sacs," Mr. Wharton said. So many blacks have quit research or teaching for positions in guidance and counseling, personnel, affirmative action and community relations, that there is "a tacit recognition that blacks have a special claim on these kinds of positions," he said.

The immediate effects of such career moves can be heady, but Mr. Wharton warned that they can often mean a limited future. "Having in many cases risen quickly, they abruptly find themselves rising not at all—mainly because there is nowhere for them to go," he said.

331 Colleges Report a 4-Pct. Increase in Applications for Next Fall

Continued from Page 1

part of individual students, especially those aspiring to the more selective institutions, to submit applications to more than one institution.

"There are fewer kids out there applying, but they're applying to more places and then waiting to see what happens," said Jerome D. Schnydman, director of admissions at the Johns Hopkins University. He said that applications had declined by 2 per cent at Johns Hopkins this year, after increasing 23 per cent in 1984.

"Kids have heard that selective colleges are not as difficult to get into as they used to be," said Richard Moll, director of admissions at the University of California at Santa Cruz. "They're scattering applications and hoping for the best at their dream colleges." He said his staff had been left "smiling and frantic" by a 51-per-cent rise in applications.

"There were a lot of multiple applications last year, too," said Fred Zuker, dean of admissions and financial aid at Pomona College. "All we can figure is that the phenomenon is spreading." The college has received 20 per cent more applications for this year than it did last year.

"We learned from financial-aid forms that one of our applicants has applied to 30 institutions," he said. "Students and their parents are becoming more sophisticated about the notion of shopping for the best financial-aid offer. People figure that a $25 or $30 investment in an application fee is worth it if you can see a $2,000 or $3,000 difference in financial aid."

John R. Hopkins, director of admissions and financial aid at Grinnell College, added that responsibility for the multiple applications belonged partly to colleges and universities, which have "increased their overall marketing and recruitment efforts."

Up 15 Pct. at Grinnell

Grinnell's applications, he said, have risen by about 15 per cent this year. "In general, there are more applications per student," Mr. Hopkins said. "Not a lot more, but I think we've moved up a notch."

"Everybody is starting to do more with mail and telephones," said Peter Metarko, director of admissions at Florida State University, where the number of applications has risen 14 per cent this year. "The privates have been doing that for a couple of years, but now the publics are doing the same thing."

At Keene State College, which has received a record number of applications this year, Donald N. Parker, the admissions director, attributed the rise to better publicity efforts. "It was a case of letting people know that we exist and that we have something very attractive here," he said.

"But I don't want to sound like we have it all in the bag," he added. "There's a difference between applications and deposits." Morale is high in his office, he said, but it is "tempered with a concern about what will happen to us when everyone else gets through with admissions."

"I think the secondary schools, which for years held kids back a little, have given up" and are now encouraging multiple applications, said Alfred T. Quirk, director of admissions and financial aid at Dartmouth College, which received 8 per cent more applications this year.

An Element of Uncertainty

The trend toward multiple applications, some admissions directors said, has introduced an element of uncertainty into their class-size calculations by reducing the traditional "yield"—the percentage of students who, having received offers of admission, actually enroll. Some institutions are attempting to compensate by offering admission to more students than they otherwise would, but in most cases admissions directors must base their adjustments more on intuition than on solid information.

"We're sweating it out right now," said Dartmouth's Mr. Quirk. "We stir the entrails, make a few sacrifices, look at the way the smoke is blowing—and then pick a number."

At Pomona College, the admissions office is increasing the number of admissions offers "a little bit, just to be sure," said Mr. Zuker.

"The dilemma is that the quality of our group is very, very good," said Mr. Zuker. According to the traditional model, he noted, an institution's yield drops as the quality of its applicant pool increases.

"That would indicate that we should go out with more offers, but if the yield changes in our favor by more than a percentage point or two, the dean of students is going to be at my throat," he said. "Where would we put them all?"

The trend toward multiple applications, said Richard A. Stewart, dean of admissions at Allegheny College, "means, in terms of yield, that you can have the applications, you can have the acceptances, but until September you're not really sure that you'll have the enrollment"—in part because lower yields mean that more institutions offer late acceptances to students on their waiting lists, and those students then forfeit deposits to attend institutions they may consider more prestigious.

At Allegheny, Mr. Stewart added, applications have risen slightly after a substantial increase last year.

Now that many institutions have mailed out acceptance letters, said William R. Mason, Bowdoin College's admissions director, they are "gearing up to convince the students that they belong there," often through telephone campaigns.

Bowdoin, he noted, received "the largest number of total applications, from the best-qualified students, that we've seen in a 10-year period. I don't know what to attribute it to. It's been a bizarre year."

At other institutions:

► Applications at Beloit College are "running slightly ahead of last year, which was a record year," said Thomas Martin, director of admissions and financial aid.

► Freshman applications at De Paul University have risen 6 per cent, and transfer applications are up 18 per cent, said Patricia Gunty, assistant director of admissions.

► Applications at Louisiana State University "are running a little ahead of last year," said Ordell Griffith, its admissions director. "It's fluctuating from one week to another. I don't pretend to be able to predict what it's going to be."

► Applications at North Carolina State University "are just about the same," said Anna P. Keller, the director of admissions.

► Applications at Reed College "are up about 22 per cent over 1984," said Robert J. Mansueto, the college's dean of admissions, who credits the news media for creating "a renewed perception of the value of a liberal-arts education," helping the college's admissions program.

► Applications at the University of Chicago "are up just a bit over 10 per cent," said Zina Jacque, associate director of admissions, who added: "We're ecstatic."

CHRONICLE SURVEY

Changes in Number of Freshman Applicants

March 1, 1985, compared with March 1, 1984

	Per cent reporting increase	Per cent reporting decrease	Per cent change in average[1]	Per cent change: High[2]	Per cent change: Low[3]
Private colleges and universities					
Research and Ph.D.-granting	55.6%	44.4%	+5.0%	+14.5%	– 4.3%
Comprehensive[4]	60.9%	39.2%	+2.3%	+11.6%	– 6.7%
Liberal arts	52.5%	47.5%	+3.6%	+14.0%	– 9.6%
Regions					
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	55.4%	44.6%	+2.4%	+ 8.7%	– 8.8%
Great Lakes and Plains	44.9%	55.1%	+3.0%	+14.0%	– 9.3%
Southeast	64.3%	35.7%	+8.4%	+18.1%	– 5.7%
West and Southwest	67.6%	32.4%	+7.3%	+16.9%	– 9.6%
Enrollment					
500 – 2,499	57.9%	42.1%	+3.9%	+14.5%	– 8.5%
2,500 – 4,999	60.4%	39.6%	+5.2%	+16.2%	– 6.2%
5,000 – 9,999	46.4%	50.9%	+3.1%	+13.4%	– 8.3%
10,000 – 19,999	33.3%	66.6%	+3.2%	+ 4.0%	– 9.9%
20,000 and over	100.0%	0.0%	+8.1%	+13.7%	+ 2.9%
All private institutions	54.1%	45.9%	+3.6%	+16.6%	– 8.2%
Public colleges and universities					
Research and Ph.D.-granting	73.6%	26.4%	+8.3%	+11.8%	– 3.1%
Comprehensive[4]	50.9%	49.1%	+2.7%	+13.1%	– 9.3%
Regions					
Northeast and Mid-Atlantic	57.1%	42.9%	–1.7%	+12.8%	– 4.8%
Great Lakes and Plains	60.7%	39.3%	+4.7%	+ 8.8%	– 8.7%
Southeast	66.2%	33.8%	+8.8%	+15.1%	– 1.1%
West and Southwest	55.2%	44.8%	+5.1%	+11.8%	–11.4%
Enrollment					
500 – 2,499	50.8%	49.4%	+3.8%	+14.8%	– 9.4%
2,500 – 4,999	44.7%	55.3%	–1.8%	+ 5.4%	–11.8%
5,000 – 9,999	55.2%	44.8%	+3.1%	+14.2%	– 9.3%
10,000 – 19,999	66.3%	33.7%	+3.8%	+12.7%	– 1.4%
20,000 and over	76.9%	23.1%	+3.8%	+10.9%	– 0.8%
All public institutions	56.8%	43.2%	+4.1%	+12.7%	– 8.8%
All institutions	55.5%	44.5%	+4.0%	+13.3%	– 7.8%

1 Percentage change in mean number of applications received by March 1, 1985, compared with the mean for a year earlier.
2 One-fourth of the institutions reported changes above the "high" percentage.
3 One-fourth of the institutions reported changes below the "low" percentage.
4 Institutions with more than 1,000 students, a liberal-arts program, and at least one professional program.
Note: Survey data are from a stratified random sample of 331 four-year colleges and universities, excluding those with enrollments under 500.
SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JERRY MINTER ASSOCIATES

Note Pad

After weeks of fitful negotiations, Senate Republican leaders and White House aides last week reached an agreement on a multi-billion-dollar package of spending cuts for 1986.

The compromise would tighten eligibility standards for Guaranteed Student Loans as well as for other student-aid programs, but not as much as President Reagan asked. A preliminary document handed out by budget negotiators indicated that the plan would trim $370-million from federal spending for student aid and $64-million for aid to health-professions schools and students.

There were reports that the plan would limit the loans to students from families earning $60,000 or less annually—up from the $32,500 that Mr. Reagan proposed—and place an $8,000-a-year cap on the total amount of federal aid a student could receive—up from Mr. Reagan's $4,000 cap.

No one was saying that the plan would pass the full Senate easily. Sen. Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico and chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, called the plan "a very tough package."

"It's tough medicine for a tough time."

■

George P. Shultz, Secretary of State, told the 10th annual conference of the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education last week that he felt "right at home" among the 2,000 black educators at the meeting.

The Secretary said that although he had been "stripped" of other job titles that he held in the private sector when he joined the State Department, he is still a professor "on leave" from Stanford University.

So he told the audience, "You people can't push me around. Because I've got tenure."

■

Clarence M. Pendleton, controversial chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, drew the largest crowd last week at the meeting of black educators. Some of those in attendance got the opportunity to challenge him during one of 13 round-table discussions.

The discussion grew heated after the chairman described his commission's stand against preferential treatment of minorities, including hiring quotas, goals, and timetables. The commissioner said that because of preferential treatment, he no longer saw members of minority groups "striving to achieve."

Mr. Pendleton told the group, "There has been so much preferential treatment of minorities in this country that many of us don't know if we made it with preferential treatment or not."

Asked if he had experienced discrimination himself, Mr. Pendleton replied that as commissioner he had "been in situations where you could smell discrimination." Pressed for an example, he cited an instance where as a guest at a social function in his hometown of San Diego, he had been mistaken for one of the entertainers.

Washington

Each of 250,000 Students from Poor Families Seen Losing $1,160 in Aid Under Reagan Plan

State-college association says study shows White House claims about cutbacks are 'false'

By CHERYL M. FIELDS

WASHINGTON

Almost a quarter of a million students from families with annual incomes of less than $6,000 would lose an average of $1,160 each in federal aid under President Reagan's budget proposals, according to a report by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

An additional 96,000 students from families with incomes between $6,000 and $12,000 would receive less aid than they do now, the report added.

"These figures show that the Reagan Administration's claim that the cuts would affect only middle-income students from families with incomes of more than $25,000 is false," said Allan W. Ostar, president of the association. "In fact, 40 per cent (500,000) of the students who would be affected come from families with incomes below $25,000 per year."

Number of Students Who Would Lose Aid Under Reagan Proposals

Income	Low-income	Minority	Women	Female single parents
Less than $6,000	236,992	61,028	114,086	17,535
$6,000—$12,000	95,934	20,838	50,896	3,131
$12,000—$18,000	92,812	15,158	49,240	2,601
$18,000—$25,000	72,270	8,184	34,548	395
$25,000—$32,500	—	39,867	133,506	534
$32,500 and above	—	31,737	249,063	—
Total	498,008	176,815	631,145	24,106

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The President proposed in his budget for fiscal 1986 to cut $1.6-billion from student aid by such means as restricting Guaranteed Student Loans to students from families earning under $32,500 a year, restricting Pell Grants to students from families earning less than $25,000, and limiting a student's total federal aid to $4,000 a year.

Other changes that would be "especially damaging to low-income and minority students," Mr. Ostar said, are proposals that would increase the amount of discretionary income that a family would be expected to contribute before a student could receive a Pell Grant and that would bar most students under the age of 22 from declaring themselves financially independent of their families.

The analysis was based on data gathered in a survey of the records of 15,616 student-aid recipients at public and private colleges and universities in academic 1983-84. The 371 institutions whose students' records were included in the survey "represent a stratified, random sample of public and private colleges and universities in the U.S.," the association said.

15 Los Angeles Students Forgo Spring Vacation, Blitz Capitol Hill on Behalf of U.S. College Aid

By STACY E. PALMER

WASHINGTON

Most of them had never been to Washington before.

But only a few days after they arrived in the nation's capital a group of 15 students representing the Los Angeles Collegiate Council had mastered the subtleties of the complex Congressional budget process and had even conquered the complicated underground maze that connects the major office buildings on Capitol Hill.

By the end of their nine-day stay, the members of the council—which represents 300,000 students at 19 colleges and universities in the Los Angeles area—had also managed to gain a 45-minute meeting with the Secretary of Education, William J. Bennett.

And their efforts to persuade lawmakers to vote against President Reagan's proposed $1.6-billion cut in federal student aid had captured the attention of the national news media, leading to an appearance on ABC-TV's public-affairs program, "This Week with David Brinkley."

Issue Daily Newsletter for Lawmakers

While thousands of other students were relaxing during their spring vacations, the California students were meeting with dozens of lawmakers each day, boning up on statistics about federal student-aid programs, and staying up until 3 or 4 a.m. to churn out a daily newsletter, the *Student Higher Education Bulletin*.

The newsletter, which the students distributed each day to Congressional offices, served mainly as a device to gain the attention of lawmakers.

Said Randy P. Banis, a senior at the University of California at Los Angeles, "We'd be delivering the newsletter and sometimes the Congressman would be there and want to talk about what we were doing. It wasn't like coming in cold and saying, 'Can I talk with the Representative?' Instead, we were just dropping off information and doing some subtle lobbying on the side.

"It turned out to be a really effective tactic."

That, the students say, is how student activism, 80's style, operates.

By the time they met with Mr. Bennett, the students—who were among the first undergraduates to meet formally with him—had done so much research on the controversial new Education Secretary that they said they knew just about everything there was to know about his views on academics and his personal background and interests.

The only thing they hadn't discovered, said Mr. Banis, who is chairman of the council, was "what position he played on the football team at Williams." (Mr. Bennett played tackle.)

Another measure of the students' dedi-

Continued on Following Page

Reagan Picks Peace Corps Official to Head Humanities Endowment

WASHINGTON

President Reagan last week nominated Edward A. Curran, deputy director of the Peace Corps and former director of the National Institute of Education, to head the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Mr. Curran reportedly had been the leading choice for the job for several months, but the announcement of his nomination was apparently delayed by reports that Sen. Robert T. Stafford, Republican of Vermont, planned to put a hold on the nomination. Senator Stafford has indicated that he no longer intends to do so.

The possibility of Mr. Curran's nomination aroused concern among some officials of scholarly associations and humanities organizations, who said he lacked professional experience in higher education and did not have qualifications comparable to those of previous endowment chairmen.

Last week Lisa Phillips, director of the National Humanities Alliance, cited Mr. Curran's "unusual qualifications" and added, "We look forward to an in-depth Senate hearing on the nomination."

Mr. Curran holds degrees from Duke and Yale Universities. From 1968 through 1980 he served as headmaster of the National Cathedral School here.

He distressed many educators in 1982 when, as director of the National Institute of Education, he suggested to President Reagan that the agency be abolished. Two months later, he was fired by then-Secretary of Education Terrel H. Bell.

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THE CHRONICLE of Higher Education.

April 17, 1985 • $1.75
Volume XXX, Number 7

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The Pentagon used a new export-control law to restrict the presentation of papers at a technical conference. Story on Page 11.

A proposal that would allow only four-year colleges to offer liberal-arts courses to U.S. soldiers in Europe is under attack by some members of Congress. Story on Page 15.

Higher-education groups criticized a budget compromise that would limit students to $8,000 a year in federal aid. Story on Page 15.

An annotated list of key Representatives on education-related committees and subcommittees in the 99th Congress begins on Page 17.

The Guggenheim Foundation has awarded fellowships to 270 scholars, scientists, and artists. List of winners on Page 8.

Endowments of colleges and universities lost an average of 2.2 per cent last year. Story and Fact-File on Pages 12 and 13.

Roger Schank is an artificial-intelligence expert and entrepreneur who works at getting computers to understand English. Story on Page 5.

Nearly 50 writing teachers who lost their jobs at the University of Texas at Austin are the victims of a harsh job market. Story on Page 23.

Tulane University tends to tout its academic achievements, but this year it is an athletic scandal that is making the news. Story on Page 27.

Argentina's largest university has initiated a series of sweeping educational reforms. Story on Page 31.

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RELUCTANT POSTDOCS

Slow Job Market, Not Scholarship, Main Factor in Postdoctoral Boom

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

The depressed academic job market, rather than a heightened interest in scholarship, has been the major force behind the growth in postdoctoral education, according to a new report.

The report, which compared postdoctoral appointments in the 1970's with those of the preceding decade, found that the number of Ph.D.'s who gave job-related reasons for seeking a postdoctoral slot had increased sharply in all fields during the 1970's. At the same time, the number of doctorate-holders who said they were motivated primarily by a desire to gain additional research experience—the traditional purpose for postdoctoral study—decreased in most fields.

More "postdocs" were also using their appointments to gain education and training in additional areas, according to the study. Half or more of the doctorate-holders in many fields were working in specialties that differed from their own disciplines.

The report found that academe now has a sizable group of "reluctant postdoctorals"—those who sought research appointments primarily because suitable employment was not available elsewhere.

"The deteriorated Ph.D. job market of the 1970's almost certainly played the major role" in these changes, said William Zumeta, an assistant professor in the University of Washington's graduate school of public affairs and the author of the report.

"No longer is the postdoctoral cadre composed chiefly of the more promising young scholars motivated mainly by love of learning and research. Increasingly, postdoctoral appointees have been moti-

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2-Year Colleges Are Advised to Find Out What Students and Public Expect of Them

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

CHICAGO

Community colleges will face continued image problems if they do not find out what students and the public expect of them.

That warning came from speakers at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association here. They said community colleges were divided over whether to emphasize vocational or transfer programs, and that poor communication between administrators and faculty members—and between the colleges and their constituents—was exacerbating the confusion over the institutions' mission.

Darrell Clowes, professor of education at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, said one reason faculty members suffer from "malaise" is that students are not well prepared. "Functional literacy is the norm," he said.

"There is tremendous confusion about the mission of community colleges," he said. "Do we aspire to be a college or a community-service program? We are perilously close to a community-service program, based on the curriculum.

"We need ethnographic, observational studies," Mr. Clowes said. "We've answered every question we can with a computer, but it doesn't tell us very much. We need analysis that is richer, that has texture."

For example, he said, a study on one campus of female students who dropped out of remedial programs indicated that

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Gains by Blacks in Education Found Eroding

Social policy seen threatening movement toward equality

NEW YORK

Educational gains made by black students during the 1960's and early 1970's have eroded somewhat during the last 10 years and are now endangered by policies that "threaten to reverse the movement toward equality," according to a report prepared for the College Board.

The document was commissioned because the recent spate of reports on excellence in education has "largely ignored issues of educational equality," wrote its author, Linda Darling-Hammond, a Rand Corporation researcher. In planning for reforms recommended by those reports, she added, both the needs of minority-group students and the effects that proposed reforms would have on them have also been ignored.

The new, 90-page report, "Equality and Excellence: The Educational Status of Black Americans," noted that:

► Black students, although now completing high school in significantly improved numbers, have lost ground in college-attendance and completion rates since 1975, when economic recession set in and federal student-aid programs ceased to expand.

► Black students are "seriously underrepresented" in graduate and professional schools.

► Black students have enrolled in increasing proportions at two-year institutions, where dropout rates—especially for blacks—are higher than at four-year colleges, and where fewer resources are available for "the most important areas" of educational programming.

► Almost half of college-bound black students came from families whose yearly incomes were below $12,000, while only 10

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'If You Approach India with Cynicism,' Says an Academic, 'You Notice the Mud Only; Approach Her with Love, and She Reveals Her Beauty'

By MALCOLM G. SCULLY

HYDERABAD, INDIA

On a sidewalk in a crowded bazaar here, a crippled man lies on his stomach, his deformed legs bent at odd angles to his body.

As a Western visitor watches, a small boy runs up with a Popsicle, breaks it in two, and hands one half to the cripple. The boy sprawls on his stomach, face to face with the man, and they chat and smile as they share the refreshment.

■

"Understanding India is a matter of moods," says Ali Ashraf, vice-chancellor of Jamia Millia Islamia, a university in New Delhi. "It is also a matter of predisposition, for India presents facts of opposite kinds in their most contrasting colors.

"One has to approach this country as one may approach a woman. If you approach her with cynicism, you notice the mud only; if you approach her with love, she reveals her beauty.

"But this lady has survived many intruders in her privacy and preserves her distinctive qualities amidst all that changes. There are people galore who forecast her doom, but she goes on, like the Ganga, carrying the holy water and the filth in her bosom."

■

Visitors to India's colleges and universities can understand Mr. Ashraf's distinctions. Some institutions, like the country's five institutes of technology, modeled after the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, offer engineering programs that are acknowledged to be as good as any in the world.

Graduates of such institutions have their pick of some of the best jobs in India and, in most cases, access to laboratories and graduate schools in the universities of Western Europe and the United States.

But those institutions have a total enrollment of only about 20,000, and they are regularly criticized as contributors to India's brain drain. Only a small proportion of the 3.5 million students at the country's 120 universities and nearly 6,000 colleges

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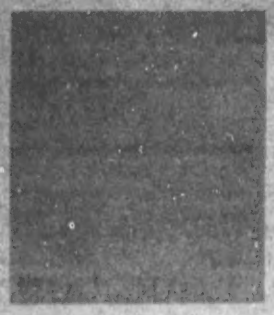
MARGINALIA



"Texas A&M's Faculty Senate discussed proposed procedures for the selection, evaluation, and retention of department heads at its regular monthly meeting March 4," reports *Fortnightly*, a newsletter at the university. "The proposed procedures . . . specify the makeup and procedures to be used by search committees, a four-year term of office for department heads with eternal mid-term reviews . . ."

"It feels that way, sometimes," comments Texas A&M's Thomas S. Johnson, who sent the newsletter to us.

•

Another issue of *Fortnightly* contained this ominous notice:

"New members of the Texas A&M faculty and staff, especially those coming to Texas from out-of-state, are urged to update their wills and other legal documents."

•

From *Update*, a newsletter at South Dakota State University:

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE CORRECTION

"Removal of impacted teach is a covered service under the present contract."

And a much-appreciated service it is.

•

Headline over an ad for Polytechnic Institute of New York in the New York *Times*:

ASK SOMEONE YOU RESPECT WHERE THEY GOT THEIR GRADUATE DEGREE.

"Wherever it was," writes our New York correspondent, Stanley Saplin, "he sure didn't get it in grammar, did they?"

•

"I have been addressed in many ways, but this is the first really accurate one," writes Brown University's Robert A. Reichley, enclosing a letter that begins, "Dear Nonprofit Executive."

•

From a news item in *The Record*, the student newspaper at the State University of New York College at Buffalo:

"In order to solve some of the problems plaguing UB, a new undergraduate college program will go into effect in 18 months. Inadequate advising, large classes and useless courses will be the focus."

It's a program whose time has come.

•

In its new-acquisitions section, the Bloomfield College *Library Journal* listed *Rainy Day Activities for the Atari* under "Geography."

The rhythm-lovers among them spend the day beating tom-toms.

—C.G.

In Brief

2 Vice-Presidents Resign at Troubled Cheyney U.

Two more administrators at Cheyney University resigned last week in the aftermath of a threat to the university's accreditation that had already prompted the resignation of the president, C. T. Enus Wright.

Officials of the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education, of which Cheyney is a part, last week sent a letter to the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools requesting additional time to correct Cheyney's problems. When the association threatened last month to withdraw the university's accreditation, 12 reasons were cited, including poor leadership.

The resignations of Richard E. Flamer, vice-president for academic affairs; Mildred F. Johnson, vice-president for finance and administration; and Mr. Wright are part of a commitment made to the association by the system's chancellor, James H. McCormick, who promised to help provide Cheyney with "strong, new leadership in areas most critical for planning and management."

300 Arrested in CIA Protest at U. of Colorado at Boulder

More than 300 people protesting recruiting by the Central Intelligence Agency at the University of Colorado at Boulder were arrested last week by campus police.

The protesters, representing a coalition of campus and local groups, charged that the C.I.A. was guilty of aiding rebel Contras in Nicaragua who are killing innocent civilians, said Kevin D. Harris, a junior who is a spokesman for the protesters.

Five C.I.A. recruiters were on the campus for three days last week to interview students interested in working for the agency. University officials rejected protestors' calls to cancel the interviews, saying that "the C.I.A. is a bona fide U.S. agency that employs a great number of students" and that barring the recruiters would deny students "their right to this particular convenience."

College Issues Warning Against Pyramid Scheme

Officials at Boston College have warned students not to participate in pyramid schemes after receiving reports that some students had poured a total of $60,000 into one such enterprise in recent weeks.

Although pyramids are illegal in Massachusetts, neither college officials nor local law-enforcement agencies planned to act against the students involved.

R.I. Board Will Appeal Sex-Discrimination Ruling

A federal judge has found the University of Rhode Island guilty of assigning women to lower academic ranks and paying them less than comparably qualified men. Rhode Island's Board of Governors for Higher Education voted last week to appeal the decision.

In deciding the lawsuit, which was filed by woman faculty members in 1977, U.S. District Judge Bruce Selya ruled against the university in part but also found no proof that it had engaged in sex discrimination in its hiring, promotion, and tenure actions.

If the decision stands, the university could be liable for as much as $2.5-million in claims by women who were hired after 1972.

Minority-Student Groups Protest Brown U. Policies

A group of Hispanic students staged a two-hour sit-in at Brown University's admissions office last week, demanding that the institution admit more Hispanics and provide better services for minority students.

The demonstration was one of several protests by minority groups at the university in recent weeks. A black-student group that staged a large protest last month has demanded that Brown administrators make a "legal commitment" to improving race relations at the university.

A spokesman for the Hispanic group said administrators had not responded to the students' demands. The students are asking that Brown hire a Hispanic admissions officer and student recruiters and adopt a plan to recruit more Hispanics, said Faith Ortins, a Brown junior.

"We've proven that there's a problem," she said. "If they still don't respond, the consequences will be their own fault."

2 Sue U. of California over Chemical-Spill Cleanup

The University of California has been sued by an employee and a former employee who claim that their superiors were negligent in ordering them to clean up a hazardous-chemical spill on the Berkeley campus without proper training or equipment.

The Superior Court lawsuit seeks special state workers's-compensation benefits under negligence provisions of a new California law, a university spokesman said.

The suit was filed by William Field, an employee in the university's environmental health and safety department, and William Day, a former employee.

Mr. Field claims in the suit that he suffered headaches, impaired vision, and other physcial problems from the 1983 incident. The university has not yet responded.

Cal. District Settles Harassment Lawsuit

The Peralta Community College District has reached a $100,000 out-of-court settlement with a former secretary who filed a $1.5-million sexual-harassment suit against Joseph W. Brennan, president of Feather River College.

Judy Ann Grimes claimed in her federal-court suit that she had been subjected to "retaliation" for refusing sexual advances from Mr. Brennan in 1980 and 1981.

Feather River is one of five colleges in the district, which has its headquarters in Oakland, Cal.

Penn Lecturer Disciplined for 'Ex-Slave' Remarks

A lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania who made comments that some black students found offensive has been barred from teaching next fall and will attend "sensitivity and racial-awareness sessions" before returning to the classroom.

Four black students accused Murray B. Dolfman, who has been a part-time lecturer in the university's Wharton School for 22 years, of singling them out during a legal-studies class last November to recite the 13th Amendment, which abolished slavery. When none of the students could recite the amendment, he expressed surprise that "former slaves" and "ex-slaves" were unable to do so.

A faculty committee that investigated and "deplored" the incident noted that Mr. Dolfman had apologized to the students when they complained to him about it.

Youngstown Workers Elect NEA as Bargaining Agent

Clerical and maintenance employees at Youngstown State University have elected an affiliate of the National Education Association as their exclusive collective-bargaining representative. The vote was 289 for the Association of Classified Employees and 15 for "no agent."

The N.E.A., which has represented faculty members on the campus since 1972, is also trying to form an affiliate representing 90 professional staff members.

Court Upholds Ill. Regents in Discrimination Case

A federal appeals court has upheld the Illinois Board of Regents in a seven-year-old reverse-dis-

Freshman Merit Scholars

50 institutions reporting the most in 1984

This table shows, in rank order, the top 50 colleges and universities attended by freshman Merit Scholars named in 1984.

The first column lists the total number of Merit Scholarship winners, while the second lists the number of those whose scholarships were paid for by the institution, and not by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or other corporate sponsors.

Over all, 5,858 freshmen Merit Scholars were enrolled in 1984. There were 3,609 at 250 private institutions and 2,249 at 160 public institutions.

	Number of scholars	Number sponsored by institution
1. Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	323	—
2. University of Texas at Austin	273	206
3. Yale University	187	—
4. Rice University	169	103
5. Princeton University	166	—
6. Texas A&M University	162	125
7. Stanford University	142	—
8. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	133	—
9. Michigan State University	128	95
10. Trinity University	121	98
11. University of Chicago	112	83
12. Carleton College	100	77
13. Georgia Institute of Technology	94	75
14. Northwestern University	86	52
15. University of Florida	82	74
16. University of California at Los Angeles	77	58
16. University of Michigan	77	—
16. Washington University	77	49
19. Brown University	75	—
19. University of California at Berkeley	75	3
21. Ohio State University	70	48
22. Baylor University	63	52
22. Duke University	63	8
24. Iowa State University	60	48
25. Cornell University	55	—
26. University of Illinois	47	—
27. Oberlin College	46	26
28. Harvey Mudd College	44	28
29. Case Western Reserve University	43	30
30. University of Pennsylvania	42	—
30. University of Virginia	42	—
32. Brigham Young University	41	28
32. U. of Minnesota at Minneapolis-St. Paul	41	32
34. Dartmouth College	40	—
34. Emory University	40	25
36. Vanderbilt University	39	14
37. California Institute of Technology	37	—
38. Johns Hopkins University	36	3
39. University of Missouri at Columbia	35	20
40. Georgetown University	34	—
40. Pennsylvania State University	34	4
42. University of Kansas	33	27
42. Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology	33	26
44. Purdue University	32	—
45. Auburn University	28	20
45. University of Georgia	28	24
45. University of Nebraska at Lincoln	28	22
45. University of Tulsa	28	22
45. Williams College	28	—
45. University of Wisconsin at Madison	28	—

SOURCE: NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, on the Friday preceding the issue date. Subscription rate: $48 per year ($49 if bill is to be sent). Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices.
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